Three Species of the Genera Zelotes and Aphantaulax (Araneae: Gnaphosidae) from Japan

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Abstract — Three gnaphosid species are reported from Japan. Zelotes bifukaensis sp. nov. is described from Hokkaido. Zelotes kimwha Paik 1986 and Aphantaulax seminigra Simon 1878 are recorded from Japan for the first time. The genus Aphantaulax is newly added to the Japanese fauna.

Key words — Aphantaulax seminigra, Gnaphosidae, Japan, new records, new species, Zelotes bifukaensis, Zelotes kimwha

In the present paper, I deal with three gnaphosid species from Japan. Of these, one species belonging to the genus *Zelotes* is new to science, and the other two, *Zelotes kimwha* Paik 1986 and *Aphantaulax seminigra* Simon 1878, are new to the Japanese fauna.

Eleven species of the genus *Zelotes* were recorded from Japan up to the present (Tanikawa 2000). Specimens of the new species were collected from Hokkaido, and a specimen of *Zelotes kimwha* originally described from Korea was collected from Nagano Prefecture, central Honshu.

On the other hand, the genus *Aphantaulax* has never been recorded from Japan. Although *Aphantaulax seminigra* was known from various countries in Palearctic Region (for example, Bonnet 1955, Grimm 1985, Hu & Wu 1989), no record of this species has been reported from Japan. I found this species among specimens collected from Iriomotejima Island, Okinawa Prefecture.

The type specimens of the new species described in this paper are deposited in the collection of the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum, Tokyo (NSMT).

The abbreviations used in this paper are as follows: ALE, anterior lateral eye; AME, anterior median eye; MOA, median ocular area; p, proventral; PLE, posterior lateral eye; PME, posterior median eye; r, retroventral. Eye size means the length of long axis of an eye, but the measurement of posterior median eye was made at the horizontal level.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to Dr. Jürgen Gruber, Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (NHMW), Austria, for loaning invaluable specimens. I am deeply indebted to Dr. Hirotsugu Ono, National Science Museum, Tokyo, Mr. Akio Tanikawa, Shichirigahama High School, Kanagawa, and Dr. Yoshiaki Nishikawa, Otemon Gakuin University, Osaka, for their offering specimens used in this study.

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Table 1.	Measurements of legs of Zelotes bifukaensis sp. nov. (\varnothing , in
mm).	

Leg	Femur	Patella	Tibia	Metatarsus	Tarsus	Total
I	1.78	1.08	1.28	1.13	0.95	6.22
II	1.53	0.93	1.04	1.00	0.88	5.38
III	1.35	0.74	0.86	1.10	0.73	4.78
IV	1.98	1.05	1.41	1.85	0.90	7.19

Zelotes bifukaensis sp. nov. [Japanese name: Bifuka-kemurigumo]

(Figs. 1-2)

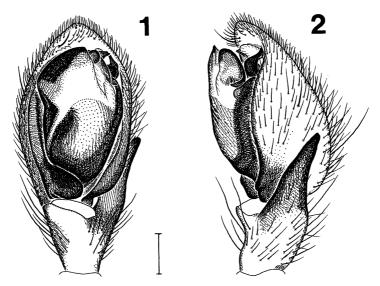
Type series. Holotype: ♂, E of Oguruma-toge, Bifuka-cho, Nakagawa-gun, Kamikawa-shicho, Hokkaido, Japan, 440 m alt., 16.VIII.1990, Y. Nishikawa leg. (NSMT-Ar 4514). Paratype: ♂, Mt. Yotei-zan, Abuta-gun, Shiribeshi-shicho, Hokkaido, Japan, 7.VII.1989, N. Yasuda leg. (NSMT-Ar 4515).

Description (based on the male holotype). Measurements (in mm). Body length 5.90. Carapace length 2.50, width 2.00. Abdomen length 3.40, width 1.65. Eye sizes: AME 0.07, ALE 0.10, PME 0.08, PLE 0.10. Distances between eyes: AME-AME 0.06, AME-ALE 0.01, PME-PME 0.06, PME-PLE 0.06, ALE-PLE 0.08. MOA anterior width 0.18, posterior width 0.22, length 0.24. Clypeus height 0.10. Length of legs as shown in Table 1.

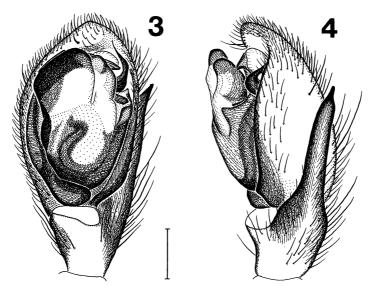
Ventral spines on legs I and II. Tibiae: I 0-1r-0, II 0-1r-0 or 0-2-0; metatarsi: I and II 2-2-0.

Male palp (Figs. 1-2): terminal apophysis relatively narrow, embolus short.

Color. Body and appendages blackish brown, but legs with metatarsi and tarsi paler.



Figs. 1-2. Zelotes bifukaensis sp. nov. (holotype). —— 1, Left male palp, ventral view; 2, same, retrolateral view. (Scale: 0.2 mm.)



Figs. 3-4. Zelotes devotus Grimm 1982 (Nordtirol, Austria). —— 3, Left male palp, ventral view; 4, same, retrolateral view. (Scale: 0.2 mm.)

Variation (the male paratype). Body length 5.35 mm. Carapace length 2.35 mm, width 1.90 mm. Abdomen length 3.00 mm, width 1.65 mm. Tibia I with no spine or one spine (0-1p-0) on venter.

Distribution. Japan (Hokkaido).

Female. Unknown.

Remarks. This species is similar to Zelotes devotus Grimm 1982 in the structure of male palp, but is distinguished from the latter by the shorter embolus and the shorter retrolateral tibial apophysis (cf. Figs. 3-4; Thaler 1989, figs. 1-3, 7).

Etymology. The specific name is after the type locality.

Specimens examined for comparison. Zelotes devotus Grimm 1982: 1 3, Karwendel, Frau-Hitt-Sattel, Nordtirol, Austria, 2200 m alt., 2.VI.1968, K. Thaler leg. (NHMW, Arachn., No. 15000).

Zelotes kimwha Paik 1986 [Japanese name: Mikado-kemurigumo] (Figs. 5-6)

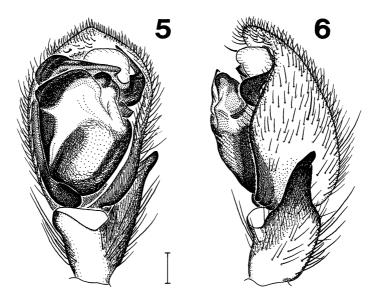
Zelotes kimwha Paik 1986, p. 30, figs. 29-36; Platnick 1989, p. 492.

Specimen examined. 1 7, Higashigumi, Sugadaira, Sanada-machi, Chiisagata-

Table 2. Measurements of legs of *Zelotes kimwha* Paik 1986 (♂, in mm).

Leg	Femur	Patella	Tibia	Metatarsus	Tarsus	Total
I	2.08	1.26	1.53	1.33	1.05	7.25
II	1.80	1.09	1.25	1.21	0.98	6.33
III	1.63	0.89	1.03	1.33	0.83	5.71
IV	2.25	1.24	1.64	2.13	0.99	8.25

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Figs. 5-6. Zelotes kimwha Paik 1986 (Nagano Pref.). — 5, Left male palp, ventral view; 6, same, retrolateral view. (Scale: 0.2 mm.)

gun, Nagano Pref., Japan, 1320 m alt., 29–30.VIII.1978, K. Harusawa & N. Doi leg. *Description (based on one male from Japan)*. Measurements (in mm). Body length 7.23. Carapace length 3.03, width 2.33. Abdomen length 4.20, width 2.55. Eye sizes: AME 0.08, ALE 0.11, PME 0.10, PLE 0.10. Distances between eyes: AME-AME 0.07, AME-ALE 0.01, PME-PME 0.06, PME-PLE 0.06, ALE-PLE 0.09. MOA anterior width 0.22, posterior width 0.26, length 0.26. Clypeus height 0.12. Length of legs as shown in Table 2.

Ventral spines on legs I and II. Tibiae: I and II 0-0-0; metatarsi: I 2-0-0, II 2-1p-0. Male palp (Figs. 5-6): embolus massive, embolar base expanded prolaterally.

Color. Body and appendages blackish brown, but legs with metatarsi and tarsi paler.

Distribution. Japan (Nagano Pref.), Korea.

Remarks. This species was originally described from Korea based on only one male specimen, and the female has been recorded from neither Korea nor Japan.

Aphantaulax seminigra Simon 1878 [Japanese name: Hime-tonbigumo] (Figs. 7-9)

Aphantaulax semi-niger Simon 1878, p. 34.

Aphantaulax seminigra: Chyzer & Kulczyński 1897, p. 194, pl. 7 (figs. 34, 36); Bonnet 1955, p. 353;
Grimm 1985, p. 105, figs. 111-114; Hu & Wu 1989, p. 249, figs. 205 (1-5), 213; Platnick 1989, p. 458;
Heimer & Nentwig 1991, p. 414, fig. 1094; Platnick 1993, p. 642; Platnick 1997, p. 752.
Aphantaulax seminiger: Roewer 1954, p. 408; Roberts 1995, p. 117, pl. 4 (fig. 8).
For other literature see Bonnet (1955), Grimm (1985) and Platnick (1997).

Specimens examined. Japan: 1 &, Urauchi, Iriomotejima Island, Okinawa Pref.,

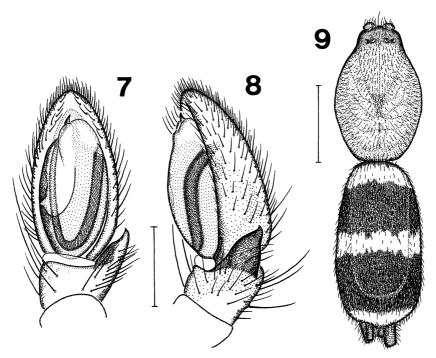
10,0 (0,111111),						
Leg	Femur	Patella	Tibia	Metatarsus	Tarsus	Total
I	1.16	0.60	0.86	0.76	0.52	3.90
II	1.11	0.60	0.82	0.76	0.53	3.82
III	1.00	0.51	0.68	0.76	0.55	3.50
IV	1.28	0.62	0.96	1.12	0.58	4.56

Table 3. Measurements of legs of *Aphantaulax seminigra* Simon 1878 (♂, in mm).

Japan, 1.IV.1986, A. Tanikawa leg.; 1 \Im , same locality and collector, 15.VIII.1988. Europe: 1 \Im 1 \Im , Dalmatia (NHMW, Arachn., No. 12660); 1 \Im , Corsica (NHMW, Arachn., No. 12663).

Description. Measurements (based on one male from Japan; in mm). Body length 3.96. Carapace length 1.78, width 1.13. Abdomen length 2.18, width 1.13. Eye sizes: AME 0.07, ALE 0.08, PME 0.05, PLE 0.06. Distances between eyes: AME-AME 0.06, AME-ALE 0.01, PME-PME 0.10, PME-PLE 0.06, ALE-PLE 0.08. MOA anterior width 0.18, posterior width 0.20, length 0.23. Clypeus height 0.09. Length of legs as shown in Table 3.

Variation (in mm). The other one male from Japan: body length 3.73; carapace length 1.60, width 1.03; abdomen length 2.13, width 1.08. Two males and one female from Europe (\nearrow from Dalmatia/ \nearrow from Corsica/ \nearrow from Dalmatia): body length 6.28/6.40/5.85; carapace length 2.83/3.10/2.75, width 1.78/1.93/1.75; abdomen length 3.45/



Figs. 7-9. Aphantaulax seminigra Simon 1878 (Iriomotejima Island). — 7, Left male palp, ventral view; 8, same, retrolateral view; 9, male body, dorsal view. (Scales: 7-8, 0.2 mm; 9, 1.0 mm.)

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3.30/3.10, width 1.75/1.63/1.70.

Ventral spines on legs I and II. Males from Japan: tibiae: I 1r-2-2 or 2-2-2, II 1p-1p-2 or 1r-2-2; metatarsi: I and II 1p-0-0 or 2-0-0. Males from Europe: tibiae: I 0-0-1p or 0-1p-1p, II 0-1p-1p; metatarsi: I 0-0-0 or 1p-0-0, II 1p-0-0. Female from Europe: tibiae: I 0-0-1p, II 0-1p-1p; metatarsi: I 0-0-0, II 1p-0-0.

Anterior eye row recurved and posterior eye row almost straight as seen from above. Thoracic groove indistinct. Cheliceral promargin of fang furrow with a carina not divided into distinct teeth and retromargin with one tooth. Male abdomen with a dorsal scutum more than four-fifths of abdomen in length. Male palp (Figs. 7-8): embolus short, conductor membranous, retrolateral tibial apophysis short.

Color (based on males from Japan). Carapace blackish brown, covered with fine white hairs. Mouth parts and sternum blackish brown. Legs with coxae I and II and all femora blackish brown, coxae III and IV yellowish brown, and the other segments light reddish brown to dark brown (tarsi and dorsal surfaces of patellae paler). Abdomen blackish brown with three transverse white bands on dorsum (Fig. 9).

Distribution. Palearctic.

Remarks. There are some differences of leg spination pattern and abdominal markings between the Japanese and the European specimens examined in this study. The Japanese specimens have more spines on legs I and II than the European. In the Japanese specimens abdomen has distinct white three bands, while in the European the median band is divided in center and the posterior band is lacking [see Grimm 1985, fig. 111; Roberts 1995, pl. 4 (fig. 8)]. However, I found no distinctive feature of male palpal structure between the specimens from these different areas.

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Acta Arachnologica, Vol. 49, No. 2 掲載論文の和文要旨

オオシロカネグモの捕食行動 (pp. 117-123) 吉田 真 (〒525-8577 滋賀県草津市野路東 1-1-11 立命館大学理工学部生物工学科)

オオシロカネグモの捕食行動を調べた。この種は餌昆虫に対して、seize-pull out、bite-pull o

シロカネグモ属, *Mesida* 属および *Eriovixia* 属 (クモ目:アシナガグモ科, コガネグモ科)の円 網種 5 種の台湾からの新記録 (pp. 125-131)

卓 逸民¹・谷川明男²(1中華民國臺灣省臺中市中港路三段181號 東海大學生物系;²〒248-0025 神奈川県鎌倉市七里ガ浜東2-3-1 神奈川県立七里ガ浜高等学校)

アシナガグモ科の Leucauge argentina (Hasselt 1882), L. tessellata (Thorell 1887), Mesida gemmea Hasselt 1882の3種とコガネグモ科の Eriovixia excelsa (Simon 1889) とサキエダオニグモ E. sakiedaorum Tanikawa 1999との2種, あわせて5種の円網種を台湾新記録種として報告した。このうちアシナガグモ科の Mesida 属については台湾新記録属となる。本論で扱った5種について形態的特徴を再記載し、図示し、これまでのシノニムと既知産地をまとめた。

日本産ヒラタヒメグモ属(クモ目:ヒメグモ科) の1新種 (pp. 133-135)

吉田 哉 (〒990-2484 山形市篭田 2 丁目 7 番 16 号)

日本産のヒラタヒメグモ属の1新種, Euryopis nigra sp. nov. (クロヒラタヒメグモ, 新称), を記載した. 本属では日本産として合計 5

種になる.

日本産のツリガネヒメグモ属 (クモ目:ヒメグ モ科) のクモ (pp. 137-153)

吉田 哉 (〒990-2484 山形市篭田 2 丁目 7 番 <u>1</u>6 号)

日本よりヒメグモ科ツリガネヒメグモ属のクモ 12 種を記録した。種の検索表および図を付すと共に、本州から琉球列島に分布する Achaearanea ryukyu new species (リュウキュウヒメグモー新称一)を新種として記載し、ヨーロッパに広く分布する A. simulans (Thorell 1875) (ハモンヒメグモー新称一)を新記録種として北海道、本州東北部から報告した。また、韓国から記載された A. ungilensis Kim & Kim 1996 を A. japonica (Bösenberg & Strand 1906) の新参シノニムとした。

日本産ヒノマルコモリグモ属 (クモ目:コモリ グモ科) の1新種 (pp. 155-157)

田中穂積(〒661-8520 兵庫県尼崎市南塚口町7-29-1 園田学園女子大学短期大学部生物教室)

日本(北海道および本州中部)から得られた コモリグモ科ヒノマルコモリグモ属の1新種を *Tricca yasudai* ヤスダコモリグモ(新称)と命名 し記載した。

日本産ケムリグモ属およびホソミトンビグモ属 (クモ目:ワシグモ科)の3種(pp. 159-164) 加村隆英(〒567-8502 茨木市西安威2-1-15 追手門学院大学生物学研究室)

日本産ワシグモ科の3種を報告した。北海道産の標本に基づいて、ケムリグモ属の1種をZelotes bifukaensis sp. nov. ビフカケムリグモ(新称)と命名して記載した。また、長野県から得られた Zelotes kimwha Paik 1986ミカドケムリグモ(新称)と沖縄県西表島から得られた Aphantaulax seminigra Simon 1878ヒメトンビグモ(新称)を日本新記録種として報告した。

なお、Aphantaulax ホソミトンビグモ属(新称) のクモが日本から記録されたのは初めてであ る.

琉球列島産ヤチグモ属 11 新種 (pp. 165-189) 下謝名松榮 (〒903-0129 沖縄県西原町千原 1 番地 琉球大学教育学部)

尖閣列島,宮古諸島および沖縄諸島から採集した標本に基づき,次の11新種を記載した。これらの種はすべて琉球列島固有のものである。 Coelotes senkakuensis センカクヤチグモ,C. miyakoensis ミヤコヤチグモ,C. keramaensis ケラマヤチグモ,C. kumejimanus オオタケヤチグモ,C. aguniensis アグニヤチグモ,C. tonakiensis トナキヤチグモ,C. motobuensis モトブヤチグモ,C. shimajiriensis シマジリヤチグモ,C. yambaruensis ヤンバルヤチグモ,C. izenaensis イゼナヤチグモ,C. iheyaensis イヘヤヤチグモ

奄美諸島とトカラ列島産ヤチグモ属7新種 (pp. 191-204)

下謝名松榮(〒903-0129 沖縄県西原町千原1番

地 琉球大学教育学部)

奄美諸島とトカラ列島産のヤチグモ属の下記の7新種について記載した。Coelotes oshimaensis オオシマヤチグモ、C. tokunoshimaensis トクノシマヤチグモ、C. tokaraensis トカラヤチグモ、C. insulanus シマヤチグモ、C. nasensis ナセヤチグモ、C. akakinaensis アカキナヤチグモ、C. kakeromaensis カケロマヤチグモ。全種とも琉球列島の固有種であり、各種の分布域はきわめて狭い範囲に限られている。

Larinia bonneti ボネコガネグモダマシ (新称) の日本からの新記録 (pp. 205-207)

谷川明男(〒 248-0025 神奈川県鎌倉市七里ガ 浜東 2-3-1 神奈川県立七里ガ浜高等学校)

Larinia bonneti Spassky 1939 ボネコガネグモ ダマシ (新称) を日本新記録として報告し、図 示し、再記載した。本種は体が小さいこと、外 雌器の垂体が薄くて丸みを帯びていること、雄 触肢の指示器が細長くとがっていること、盾に 大きくて薄い突起があることによって容易に日本産の同属の他種と見分けることができる。

書 評

クモの生物学

宮下 直(編)(2000) 東京大学出版会, A5 判, 267pp. ISBN 4-13-060207-1, 5,200 円(税別)

編者の前文にもあるとおり、本書は、クモという動物がいかに魅力的な研究対象であるかを 多くの人に理解してもらうために、専門の研究 者が意欲的に取り組んでいる研究内容を最新の 知見を交えながら紹介することを意図して刊行 された。まずこの姿勢はすばらしく、本書はそ の役目を果たしていると思われる。

同じ「クモの生物学」という題名の本に吉倉 真(学会出版センター, 1987)のものがあるが, それを意識した上で,内容が専門外の人には読 みにくい点を改め,吉倉の出版後今日までに蓄 積された新知見を補った.

本書は系統と進化(鶴崎展巨,田中一裕,中 嶋暉躬),糸と網(吉田真,大崎茂芳,宮下直),

